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Apr. 22nd.	The English Mail.	per s.s. NEXA.
Apr. 21st.	Europe via Siberia.	at 4 p.m. per s.s. NEXA.
Apr. 22nd.	Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.	at 11 a.m. per s.s. YAKAMA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.	Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.	at 11 a.m. per s.s. MALTA.
Apr. 23rd.	Europe via Siberia.	at 1 p.m. per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.	Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada.	at 1 p.m. per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.	Europe via Siberia.	at 4 p.m. per s.s. SARDINIA.
Apr. 24th.	Europe via Siberia.	at 4 p.m. per s.s. CANADA.
Apr. 25th.	Philippines, Japan, and Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and United Kingdom via San Francisco.	at 9 a.m. per s.s. NIXON MARU.
Apr. 27th.	Europe via Siberia.	at 3 p.m. per s.s. ANTON.
May 1st.	Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.	at noon per s.s. KANAR SIMON.

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10.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 8.00	" 10 "
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JAPANESE DISCIPLINE AT TSINGTAU.

GENERAL BARNARDISTON ON THE SIEGE.

General Barnardiston, who commanded the British troops at Tsingtau, gave an interesting account of the operations at a meeting of the Friends of the Poor held in London on the 18th ult.

Tsingtau, he said, was one of the strongest infantry redoubts he had ever seen, but the Germans understood quite well that it could never withstand heavy siege artillery. The Japanese Army impressed him as an excellent fighting machine, thoroughly well disciplined, and yet possessed of ample initiative. When they entered Tsingtau the Japanese discipline was very evident from the fact that there was no looting. Their Commander-in-Chief would not have any thing of the sort, and he took very effective measures to stop it. He showed in every way his desire to conduct every operation in the most correct way and in accordance with The Hague Convention, and he behaved in a most courteous way to his prisoners before they went to Japan. The Japanese co-operated with the British in the most loyal way.

"There is the greatest possible admiration in Japan for Great Britain," added General Barnardiston. "The enthusiasm with which my Staff officers and I were received was perfectly extraordinary. In Japan the Alliance means a great deal to everybody, because they realize that as long as Japan and England are friends in the Far East there will be peace in the Far East, and that is what they want."

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY WORK.

The following is translated from the Chinese Government Gazette:—

Tang Hsueh-heng, Director of Kwangtung Conservancy, has submitted the following petition to the President regarding the result of the survey of the West River and the plan of the conservancy work:

Upon appointment as Director of the Conservancy Work of Kwangtung, I twice proceeded with foreign engineers Hai and Kao to investigate and survey the courses of the West River, and I have now formed a general view of the project. The overflow of the West River affects directly the district in the vicinity of the Dykes; and the chief causes of the overflow are the inability of the river to contain the volume of water caused by rain and the narrowness and shallowness of the river. Engineer Hai has drawn up a general outline containing 7 articles relating to the method of conducting the work of survey, and I have also drawn out an outline containing 5 articles governing the conservancy work. It has been estimated that the work of survey will take at least one year, and after surveying all the important points of the river, a detailed plan will be submitted regarding the repairs of dykes and the dredging of water courses. Then a definite scheme will be decided upon for the whole conservancy work. I have received a telegram from engineers Hai and Kao requesting me to proceed to Shanghai to discuss with them the plans which should be followed, and in the hope that the conservancy work may be begun as soon as possible, I am leaving for that port.

The President's Reply:—The petition is hereby noted, and referred to the Ministers of Interior and Agriculture and Commerce and the National Irrigation Bureau.

CHINESE INDIGO DYE.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has spared no effort to encourage the cultivation of indigo in various provinces in order to replace that which had hitherto been imported from foreign countries. As the foreign supply has now ceased on account of the European War, delegates have been appointed to proceed to various indigo producing centres to encourage cultivation. In Hunan the dyeing shops are being persuaded to use native indigo for dyeing purposes, and orders have been issued to plant indigo plants in what were opium fields, which are not fit for the cultivation of grains. In Chekiang the officials have raised a sum of money for the establishment of indigo factories with the hope of improving this branch of industry. Owing to the encouragement given by the Government the cultivation of indigo plants in Chiufungshan and other districts has increased 40 per cent. more than formerly. The dyeing shops at Shanghai have sent delegates to proceed there to purchase several hundred thousands of dollars of native indigo. However, the present orders are only one-fifth of what was usual at the beginning of the reign of Kuang Hsu, therefore the authorities have decided to improve this industry on a larger scale. Proclamations have been posted in all places where indigo plants are cultivated, instructing the natives how to grow them properly, and the necessity for improving the manufacture.—Peking Gazette.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

M.P. ASKS ABOUT THE MILITARY FORCE.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Molteno (Dumfriesshire, Min.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether the report was correct that a large military force had sailed from Japan to China, escorted by a squadron of warships; whether he could say with what object this force was being sent; and whether its dispatch had any connection with the demands made upon China by Japan.

Sir E. Grey (Berwick) said he had been at the Cabinet all the morning and no notice of the question had reached him. He could not give an answer without notice.

NEARLY TEN BILLIONS A YEAR.

COST OF THE WAR TO THE NATIONS INVOLVED.

In a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society last month, Mr. Edgar Crammond estimated that up to July 31st the war would cost the belligerents, excluding Turkey, a total of £9,147,000,000.

He gave the following interesting details:—

GERMANY.
Direct expenditure of Government £988,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 879,000,000
Loss of production 625,000,000
Total £2,492,000,000

FRANCE.
Direct expenditure of Government £553,400,000
Destruction of property 160,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 160,000,000
Loss of production 425,000,000
Total £1,298,400,000

AUSTRIA.
Direct expenditure of Government £568,000,000
Destruction of property 240,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 240,000,000
Loss of production 41,000,000
Total £1,049,000,000

RUSSIA.
Direct expenditure of Government £600,000,000
Destruction of property 100,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 300,000,000
Loss of production 400,000,000
Total £1,400,000,000

BRITISH EMPIRE.
Direct expenditure of Government £708,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 300,000,000
Loss of production 250,000,000
Total £1,258,000,000

NETHERLANDS.
Direct expenditure of Government £36,500,000
Destruction of property 250,000,000
Capitalised value of loss of life 40,000,000
Loss of production 200,000,000
Total £526,500,000

Total cost to Allies £4,870,900,000
Total cost to enemy £4,277,000,000
Grand total £9,147,900,000

Britain's share, said Mr. Crammond, represented about one-fourteenth of the national wealth, and about one-twentieth of the wealth of the British Empire. It was equivalent to about seven months of the national income of the United Kingdom and about four months' income of the British Empire.

"There can be no doubt," he added, "regarding the outcome of a prolonged conflict. While Germany is utilising all her means, only the fringe of our resources in men, money, foodstuffs, and raw materials has been touched. Although Germany has been preparing for this war in the economic domain for nearly a decade already, after seven months of war her position has become desperate."

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION):—

Wednesday, April 21st.—1st Portuguese Co.,

Rifle Exercises.

1st Indian Company, Squad Drill, both

at 5.30 p.m.

Thursday, April 22nd.—1st Chinese Co.,

including Recruits.

Rifle Exercises for Nos. 1 and 2

Platoons at 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 23rd.—1st British Company,

Rifle Exercises at 5.30 p.m. Members

of this Company who have attended less

than four drills will parade at 5.15

sharp.

Saturday, April 24th.—1st Chinese Company,

including Recruits, at 8 p.m.

Sharp. Rifle Exercises for Nos. 1 and

2 Platoons.

MUSKETRY.—(Peak Range, 200 yards, at

2.30 p.m.)

Saturday, April 24th.—Musketry Practice

for detailed Platoon from Portuguese

Company.

ISSUE OF RIFLES.—Every member of the 1st

British Company in possession of a

Winchester Rifle must return same to

store immediately, as these Rifles are

urgently required for other units.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN,

A. S. P. (Reserve).

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—The undermentioned, having joined

the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers

and posted as follows:—

No. 1803 Private P. Burn to Saints

Company.

No. 1804 Sapper N. MacArthur to

Engineer Company.

TRANSFER.

2.—Pte. M. W. Bishop, from Centre

Section M.G. Co. to H.K.V.R., dated

20th April, 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Wednesday):—

Right and Centre Sections M.G. Co.

and Civil Service Co. under Offi-

cers on duty.

5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery

Battery and Left Section M.G.

Company.

10 p.m. drill with mules at Headquarters.

Remainder: Nil.

DETAIL.

4.—Units on duty: No. 2 Section Artillery

Battery, Right and Centre

Sections M.G. Co. and Civil Service

Company.

Officers on duty: Capt. W. M. Scott

and Lieut. A. B. Wright.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. A. E. Wright.

Orderly Sergeant: Corpl. W. Brown.

To furnish Guard:—

7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow:

No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 22nd instant: Right

Section M.G. Co.

7 p.m. 22nd to 7 a.m. 23rd inst.: Centre

Section M.G. Co.

G. E. SEWELL, Capt.,

Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

17,000 GERMAN LOSSES.

SIR J. FRENCH'S REPORT ON NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Press Bureau, March 15.

The Field-Marshal Commanding the British Forces in France reports as follows:—

1. Since my last *Communiqué* of March 11 operations in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle have been continued. The line captured by us on the 10th and 11th east of that village has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the enemy to retake it.

2. During the night of the 11th-12th and in the early morning of the 12th, several counter-attacks east of Neuve Chapelle were repulsed, 60 prisoners being captured.

3. The same night a skillfully executed enterprise east of Armentières resulted in the capture by us of the village of L'Epineux with small loss. The possession of this village advances our line in this quarter by 300 yards on a front of 800.

4. Fighting in the Neuve Chapelle area was very severe on the 12th. A strong counter-attack by the Germans in the afternoon was repulsed and 612 more prisoners taken.

5. The Germans continued to deliver minor counter-attacks during the night of the 12th-13th and throughout the 13th. In no case did they succeed in recapturing any of the ground which they had lost. On the 14th the fighting was mainly confined to artillery.

6. The prisoners in our hands, taken since the 10th, number about 1,700, of whom 30 are officers. Judging from the number of dead counted on the ground the total German losses during the operations from the 10th to the 13th on the Neuve Chapelle front cannot be less than 17,000 or 18,000.

7. During the evening of the 14th the enemy rushed some of our trenches south of St. Eloi, after a very heavy bombardment and the explosion of a mine. The greater portion of these trenches were recaptured this morning. Fighting in this area still continues.

8. The Royal Flying Corps have secured further successes during the last few days, although fog has interfered materially at times. On the 12th the railway junctions at Don and Douai were bombed and damaged, and on the 13th a train in Don Station was blown up.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

A FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

The following are extracts from a letter written to his parents by a French soldier from a prisoners' camp in Germany. Having described the engagement in which he was captured, and the episodes which followed his capture, the soldier, alluding to the transport into Germany of the prisoners' convoy to which he was allotted, writes:—

"We were forced to march incessantly, with raw beetroot and carrots for food. The country was everywhere devastated, houses burnt to cinders. On September 29, civilians were set up against a wall and shot before our eyes. The youngest was 15 years of age and the oldest 70 years. They struck us with the butt ends of their rifles in order to make us march. On September 30, we were put into cattle-trucks. We were taken across Belgium, and arrived at after having been enclosed for three days and three nights in the wagon with scarcely anything to eat."

"I am bound to say that the reception which we received was less disagreeable than I had expected, but children and women pointed at us and indicated that we were to have our heads cut off. We arrived in a large camp, where we had to sleep until October 10 on straw in old stables, which were open to the wind from every quarter. At night mice ran about, looking for the remains of the day's food. Now we sleep in wooden huts, which are a little comfortable—that is to say, less cold. We have mattresses on which to lie and also a blanket. For three months I have slept with my clothes on, and you will not be surprised to learn that I like all the others, an uncovered body is only fit for pigs. We are given only one sufficient food to keep us from dying of hunger, and even that food is only fit for pigs. We never receive even the smallest portion of meat. At midday we are given three-quarters of a litre of soup, which we eat in a basin. From the beginning to the end of the month there is no variety in the food, which consists of boiled beetroot, corn, and barley. We also get boiled oatmeal and bran mixed with flour. The extra dish that we receive once a week consists of boiled cabbage."

"Believe me that on the subject of our food I have not given way to any desire for exaggeration. I have assisted in the cooking and assure you that it is really bran and barley which we receive. We put up with anything and simply eat in order not to die of hunger. We are given about 300 grammes of bread a day."

"We work every day from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. at road-making, digging in the fields, cutting trees in the forest, and washing up the kitchen dishes. I have been able to get myself freed from this work for some time, but had already done my share of it. We also dug and cut, to which we are harassed, and yet we are, from this point of view, privileged. The Russians receive blows given with the butt-ends of rifles. We (French) in our misery are their least hated enemies. If only the war would come to an end quickly!"

"We are left here without any news whatsoever. They tell us only things which are likely to annoy us. We are some 12,000 French, 2,000 Belgians and British, and 6,000 Russians. We are surrounded by barbed wire fences, and they mount guard with rifles and bayonets of which they robbed us in France. They are thoroughly convinced that Germany will be victorious."

"The *Giornale D'Italia* states:—Twenty Turkish officers and 300 men were killed in the first day's bombardment of the Dardanelles, and 1,000 were killed on the second day, the victims including von Klose, the German commander in the Dardanelles."

At the opening of the war Army contractors waited upon the Grand Duke Nicholas to discuss the question of supplies and were kept waiting in an ante-chamber for two hours. Finally the Grand Duke appeared, and ignoring the greeting from the contractors, said: "The man who steals, I hang. Good morning." As a result of the Grand Duke's threat graft has diminished to an extent hitherto unknown in Russia.

INTIMATIONS

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FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,

at Prices to suit any Buyer.

GRACA & CO.

Caine Road, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to ESSG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [559]

A LING & CO.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

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AN CHEONG and L. HANSEN.
STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPEADRES, 15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1250.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. [381]

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MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT
AND A. PHILLIPS

T-O-N-I-G-H-T!
The Great Franco-British Drama,
"UNDER TWO FLAGS,"
From Ouida's Famous Novel.

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LAST PERFORMANCE.
The Brilliant Sporting Comedy,
A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS.
Mr. PETER PERKINS (Bookmaker),
CHARLES HOWITT.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Commencing at 8.15 Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

CANTON
THE CLUB THEATRE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

SATURDAY, 24th April:
The Charming Comedy,
"MRS. DOT."
by Somerset Maugham.

MONDAY, 26th April:
The Famous Farce Comedy,
"WHEN KNIGHTS
WERE BOLD."

PLANS NOW OPEN AT WATSON'S.

PRICES: \$3 & \$2.

Commencing at 8.15 P.M.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1915. [459]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the
above Club will be held on SATURDAY,
the 24th April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices
of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground
Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater
Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [463]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
in respect of all SEASON TICKETS
available for Three Months issued on and after
1st May, next, the respective Prices will be as
follows:

Gentlemen \$38.00
Ladies \$18.00
Children \$12.00

and that the Price of Servants' Punch Tickets
available for 20 Rides will be \$1.20.

Season Tickets expiring in April can be
extended to April 30th, on same terms *pro rata*
as now in force, but no three-monthly Season
Tickets and no Annual Tickets will be issued
in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st
May next, daily return Tickets and Annual
Tickets will be abolished.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [464]

FROM MONDAY, THE 12TH INST.

LADIES

Up-to-date Ready-Made

BLOUSES
CLEARANCE SALE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

AT

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Des Voeur Road.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1915. [410]

WONDERFUL CURES

have been made in cases that seemed hope-
less. Rheumatic sufferers, with stiffened,
crippled limbs, have regained the agility
of youth. Pain-racked muscles and
joints have been relieved of every last
trace of Rheumatism. And all by simple
rubbing in that magic remedy,
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.
Perhaps, friend, you have tried many
so-called remedies, and have found no
lasting relief. Perhaps your faith is
now small and weak. That does not
matter. The real TRUTH, the FACTS,
require no faith to sustain them. And
you can quickly PROVE that Little's
Oriental Balm will ease, relieve and stop
the pain, and CURE YOUR
RHEUMATISM.

Agents for Hongkong:

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[414-13]

SHAM-SUI-PO CHINESE
PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Sham-sui-
po Chinese Public Dispensary was held
on the 12th April at 3 p.m. There were
present:—His Excellency the Governor,
Lady May, Miss May, Mr. G. R. Sayor,
the Private Secretary, the Hon. Mr. S.
B. C. Ross, the Secretary for Chinese
Affairs, Dr. C. Forgyth, the Hon. Mr.
Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak,
Mr. Li Ping, the Chairman of the Sham-
sui-po Dispensary Committee, and
Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Shiu,
Ip Lan Tsun, Li Yau Tsun, Woo Chu
Wan, Yau Sui Chi, Chan Cheuk Hing,
Lam Heung Lun and about 500 others,
including members of the Committees of
the District Watchmen Force, Tung Wa
Hospital, Kwong Wa Hospital, Po Leung
Kuk and Chinese Public Dispensaries.

Mr. Li Ping addressed the meeting,
saying:—Your Excellency, Lady May,
Ladies and Gentlemen, I am much in-
debted to your Excellency for your kind-
ness in coming to perform the opening
ceremony of this Dispensary, and to Mr.
Ross, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
and to the other guests for their kind at-
tendance; and I have the honour to ex-
press to you all sincere thanks on behalf
of the Dispensary. This Dispensary is
called the "Sham-sui-po Chinese Public
Dispensary," and is established in the
interests of the populace of the district.
It is the first Chinese Public Dispensary
ever built for the purpose in New Kow-
loon, New Territory, and it is conducted
on the same lines and under the same re-
gulations as the Chinese Public Dispensaries
in Victoria. The advantages it will
afford are known to everybody, and I
have no need to dwell at length on them.

The idea of this Dispensary was first
mooted by Mr. Yau Sui Chi and myself,
and the Kaifong of the district, and was
taken up by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Halli-
fax, Secretaries for Chinese Affairs.
Subscriptions were started in July, 1911,
and at the end of the year—a period of
about half a year—they amounted to not
more than three thousand dollars, of
which, however, only \$700 were collected.

Owing to the meagreness of the district
and the poverty of the populace, we have
had great difficulty here in raising sub-
scriptions, much more than in other dis-
tricts. Fortunately, however, a site was
granted by the Hongkong Government,
and the expenses incurred in the con-
struction of the Dispensary, which con-
sists of three buildings in a row, were
kindly borne by Mr. Cheung Fat Sz.

The architect, Mr. Colbourne Little, also
subscribed a half of his fees, and all
articles for the use of the Temple of "Tin
Hau" (the Queen of Heaven) were con-
tributed by various enthusiasts, who
also kindly presented so many tablets
that the temple is practically filled with
them. Besides these, many addresses
have been received from various quarters,
and for all these I again tender our
heartiest thanks on behalf of the Dispen-
sary. Chinese Public Dispensaries were
first organised in Victoria, and the first
promoter was Mr. Lau Cha Pak. When
they were first started, the benefits that
they would yield had not become mani-
fest to the public, and much slander and
ridicule were poured upon them, but Mr.
Lau Cha Pak, in defiance of all
obstacles and odium, succeeded in es-
tablishing the dispensaries on that side.

This Sham-sui-po Dispensary is thus also
due to his efforts. Over a month has
elapsed since the starting of this Sham-
sui-po Dispensary, and it has been pro-
vided with a well-known physician, a
clerk, a secretary and two coolies. It is
estimated that the monthly expenses will
amount to about \$250. We owe to the
strenuous labours of Mr. Yau Sui Chi, the
treasurer, the raising of funds required
to meet the present expenses, and we
must look to the efforts of all the Kaifong
in the district to raise subscriptions for
the future support of the Dispensary.

Since the opening of the Dispensary on
the 1st March, medical treatment has
been afforded to several hundred patients,
including vaccination cases, and I trust
everybody will acknowledge the benefits
that accrue from the Dispensary. The
doctor of the Dispensary, Dr. Chiu Hin
Yung, is an expert physician, who has
been many years in the service of the Peking
Official Medical College, and his qualifi-
cations are much appreciated by both
Chinese and Europeans. For all that,
I hope that this Dispensary will not have
much work to do, and that the "Queen
of Heaven" in the "Tin Hau" Temple
adjoining will so bless this district with
health and strength that Dr. Chiu will
have no cause to make use of his skill.

This is my earnest prayer.

His Excellency in reply said:—It is a
great pleasure to me and to Lady May to
come here to-day to open the Sham-sui-
po Public Dispensary, and I wish to thank
you for the kind reception you have
given us. I have listened to Mr. Li Ping's
remarks with much interest, and I
congratulate him and Mr. Yau Sui Chi
and those others who have generously
supported him in carrying through this
enterprise. It is, I believe, the first public
dispensary which has been built by
private subscription in the comparatively
outlying parts of the Colony. It must

be a source of great satisfaction to Mr.
Lau Cha Pak, who worked so hard for the
establishment of private dispensaries in
Hongkong, to see that the good example
he set has been imitated here in Sham-
sui-po. I hear from Mr. Li Ping that
he proposes to open a subscription list in
order to defray the running expenses
which are necessary to keep an institution
of this sort in proper order, and I
shall be glad if Mr. Li Ping will hand
me that list so that I may put my name
down for a subscription. It will not be
a large one, but will suffice to show the
interest which I take in this Dispensary.
I hold, and I feel you will all agree with
me, that the greatest blessing which a
man can have is not wealth, nor great
possessions or position, nor yet mere
physical strength, but health; and it is
the attainment of health that has inspired
the builders of this Dispensary. I wish
them all success. In conclusion, I may
say that, however great my faith in the
efficacy of the Queen of Heaven, I recom-
mend all of you, if you are feeling ill or
indisposed, after visiting her shrine to
pay a visit at the New Dispensary next
door.

Mr. Li Ping replied:—The kind
things your Excellency has said have put
me to shame, for the Dispensary owes
its establishment to no services of mine,
but to the advice and encouragement
given by Mr. Ross and to the united
efforts of the Kaifong. I, however,
earnestly hope that the Kaifong will per-
severe in maintaining the Dispensary, so
as to gratify your Excellency's love for
the people.

Then Mr. Li Ping requested his Excel-
lency to perform the opening ceremony,
presenting him with a silver key. After
the ceremony his Excellency, accompanied
by the guests, went round the institution.
Later, tea was served, and a photo of the
meeting was taken; and after attending a
theatrical performance, his Excel-
lency left, all the guests following him
to the wharf to see him off.

LOCAL SPORT.

TAKOO RIFLE CLUB.

The Takoo Rifle Club held their
annual competition for the "Donegal
Badge," on Sunday, 18th inst. This
competition is always keenly contested, as
the holders of this badge become entitled
to many privileges should they attend a
Bisley meeting.

The conditions under which this badge
is shot for are the same as for the
Donegal Cup as held at Bisley, the
highest possible score being 85 points.

Mr. J. Simpson was the fortunate win-
ner. The scoring this year was not quite
so good as in previous years. The eight
best scores are as under:—

Mr. J. Simpson	75
T. Grimshaw	73
Mr. H. T. Heath	71
Mr. D. Lytle	71
Mr. W. J. Eldridge	70
Mr. A. Nicol	69
Mr. A. Whitelaw	59
Mr. G. Miller	58

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. A. ANNUAL
MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong
branch of the English Football Associ-
ation was held at the R. A. Theatre last
night, the President (Mr. H. R. B. Han-
cock) presiding over a good attendance.

The report and statements were unani-
mously adopted. The report stated,
inter alia, that refereeing had been of
a higher grade than in the previous ses-
sions and no case had occurred of a referee
failing to keep his appointment. Only
one case—a very mild one—of misconduct
by players was deemed worthy of official
report, and herein is ground for con-
gratulation all round. The Hon. Treas-
urer's balance sheet spoke for itself. The
balance in hand of over \$100 from last
season has practically been maintained,
and it is now clear that the present nomi-
nal charge for membership is sufficient to
cover all normal expenses. We have just-
ified our existence in these strenuous
times by collecting for the cause of charity
over \$338. Football has been of surpris-
ingly good class, considering all things.

The Royal Artillery worthily won the
Hongkong League with an unbeaten re-
cord, and the Royal Engineers—although
depleted in numbers—were good winners
of the Shield at the second time of asking.

The Hongkong Club as determined
final antagonists. The Royal Navy ear-
ned off the United Services League with
a bit to spare, so the honours have well
gone round. Our forecast of a year ago
regarding the second division of the
Hongkong League has been surprisingly
justified—St. Joseph's College won the
cup after several hard fights, and such
was the form displayed by the clubs gener-
ally that some of them look like making
a serious bid for senior honours in the
near future.

The officers for the ensuing year were
elected as follows:—

President, Mr. R. Hancock; Vice-
Presidents, Mr. T. Robertson, A.O.D.,
and Mr. W. H. Virens; Hon. Secretary
and Treasurer, Mr. W. V. Penhall; Re-
ferees' Board, Messrs. A. A. Wilson and
F. Wright, and three others, to be ap-
pointed later.

At the close of the business, the Chair-
man presented Mr. F. W. Eager (Hon.
Secretary and Treasurer), who is leaving
for Home, with a handsome silver tea ser-
vice, subscribed for by Clubs affiliated to
the Association and by individuals, and
thanked him for his valuable services
given by Mr. Eager in the cause of foot-
ball, and said they were all very grateful
to him for his work.

Mr. Eager briefly replied, thanking the
representatives of the various Clubs for
their gift, which he said, he would treas-
ure.

HONGKONG SANITARY
BOARD.EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON
LEGISLATION.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary
Board was held yesterday, the Head
of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme)
presiding. There were also present:—The
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Dr.
Fitzwilliams, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Dr.
Francis Clark (Medical Officer of Health),
Dr. W. Pearce (Deputy M.O.H.), and
Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

INSANITARY LANES.
The President submitted correspondence
re the report from the Select Committee
appointed to consider the best means of
dealing with the present insanitary con-
dition of certain lanes and passages
which are used in common by two or more
tenants, action upon which had been
postponed for three months.

The President now proposed that the
question be adjourned *sine die*. He knew
the Government were prepared to deal
with this, but a great deal of important
legislation had been held up owing to
the war, and he suggested that the Board
consent to allow the matter to go over
until the resumption of the ordinary legis-
lation.

Mr. GOLDRING—If we could get all our
debts postponed until the end of the war,
Mr. Chairman, we should be very happy.
(Laughter.) I asked that the correspon-
dence should be laid on the table to-day
because the Medical Officer, who is one
of the Committee, is going away.

The President—I hope he won't come
back until the war is over. (Laughter.)
I mean, I hope the war will be over be-
fore he comes back.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—Is it a fact, sir,
that the war in Europe makes a vast
difference in the enactment of laws in the
Colony?

The President—Oh, yes, it makes a
great difference. The Attorney-General is
pestered with questions which are con-
stantly arising about commerce and ship-
ping.

Ultimately the President's motion was
seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hewett, and
carried.

ABERDEEN PRIVATE CEMETERY.

In regard to the new permanent Chi-
nese cemetery at Aberdeen, the President
said that it had been purchased and put
in order by subscriptions from Chinese
resident in the Colony. The subscribers
held they were entitled to large reserva-
tions for the burial of their families,
and for various reasons it was desired
that they should be exempted from the
bye-laws which had reference to Chinese
cemeteries.

Mr. GOLDRING suggested that it be left
over to the next meeting, and this was
agreed to.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong
Horticultural Society was held at the
City Hall on Monday evening, Mr. L. N.
Lee presiding.

The annual report was of a satisfactory
nature, and the statement of accounts
showed that last year's credit balance of
\$1,477 had been increased to \$1,858.
Accounts to the amount of about \$300
have still to be paid, however, while sub-
scriptions, amounting to \$125 have still
to come in.

The officials for the ensuing year
were elected as follows:—President,
Mr. E. W. Looker, Hon. Secretary, Mr.
A. Nicol; Hon. Treasurer, Mr.
W. L. Pattenden; Committee, Mrs.
S. C. Newall, Mrs. Montague Ede,
Messrs. N. J. Stubb, L. Gibbs, Choa Po
Sien, W. J. Titcher, L. N. Lee, P. W.
Goldring, and W. Howell. The latter
retired from the position of Hon. Secre-
tary through ill-health, while Mr. Gibbs
resigned the Presidency as he is shortly
going on leave.

Several suggestions were made for the
consideration of the incoming Committee.
Commander Beckwith, R.N., thought a
class should be included in the cut flowers
section in the Schedule for the next Show
for six carnations.

Mrs. Mackie suggested the inclusion of
a class for six bunches of nasturtiums,
and Mrs. Ede suggested that a prize
should be given for novelties, or for some-
thing that had not previously been ex-
hibited.

Mr. A. Nicholson proposed that a
special cup or trophy be presented for the
most praiseworthy exhibit at the show,
irrespective of class, the cup or trophy
to be held for one year and to be in value
not less than \$50. The Hon. Treasurer
promised to solicit subscriptions for this
purpose, and guaranteed delivery to the
Society.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks
to the Chairman.

INTIMATIONS

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**



Go To Bed
Happy. Get Up Happy.
Wear a
Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)
Short Sleeve, Knee
Length Sleeping Suit.

Made from this cool fabric that let
the air through. Cut on full, free
lines that prevent tightness at any
point. The comfort sleeping suit to
be had. Not a penny more costly
than night apparel of any other sort
that you might purchase.

AGENTS FOR
"B. V. D."

**SLEEPING
SUITS**

WHITE NAINSOOK \$3.00 PER
ALL SIZES. SUIT.

COLOURED SOIESETTE \$4.75 PER
ALL SIZES. SUIT.

"B. V. D."

UNDERWEAR

COAT CUT VESTS \$1.50 & \$2.50 Each.

KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS \$1.50 & \$2.50
Per Pair.

LIGHT WEIGHT

PYJAMA SUITS

IN CEYLON, WOOL CREPE, WOOL TAFFATA, VIYELLA, Etc.

From \$6.00 to \$10.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BIJOU THEATRE.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

OPENING TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 21st April,

of **ALBERT MORROW.**

the Actor Magician, Featuring his Weird Novelty.

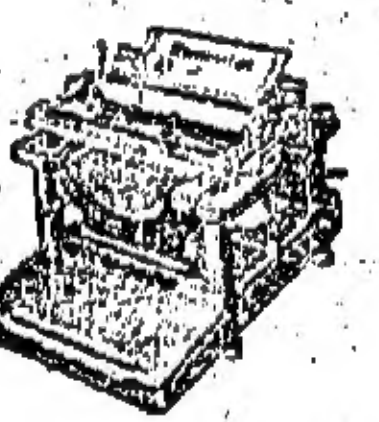
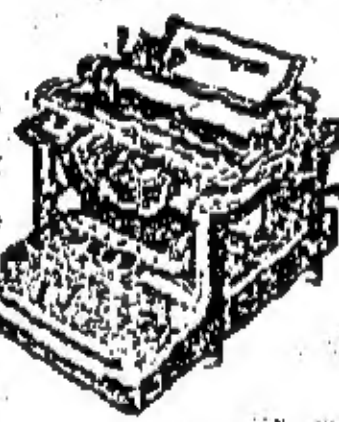
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GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMIC FILMS, ETC.

9.15 P.M. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1915. [625]

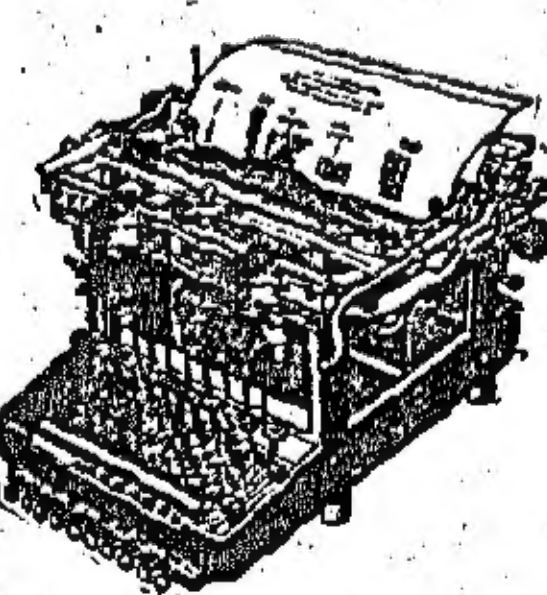
NOTICE.



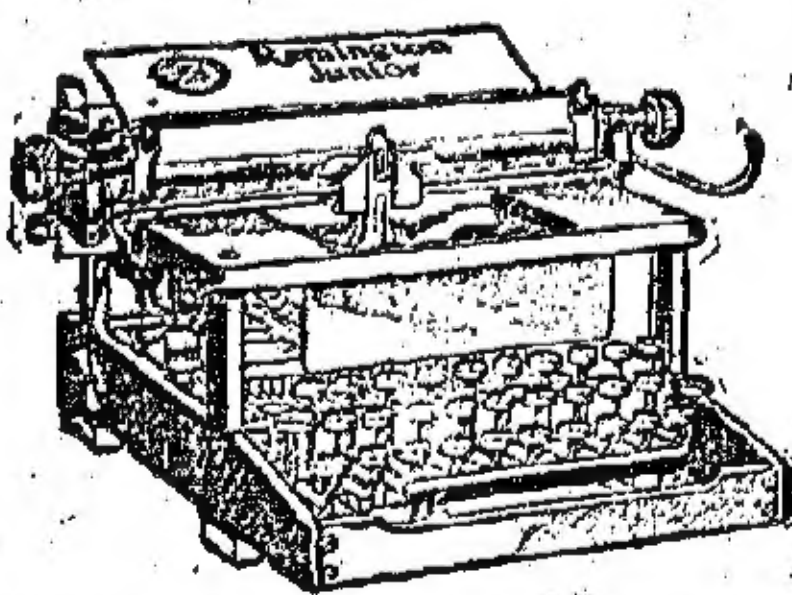
WE HAVE from this date opened an Office and Show-room in the HONGKONG
HOTEL BUILDING, Pedder Street, and have engaged a staff of Salesmen and
Mechanics attending exclusively to the Sale and Repair of REMINGTON
TYPEWRITERS.

The superiority and the QUALITY of the REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S Productions are well-known in all parts
of the World, and we therefore appeal with confidence to ALL users of Typewriters.

May our representative call on YOU with regard to a Machine or to arranging
a contract for cleaning and looking after your Typewriters by the year?



MUSTARD & Co.,
HONGKONG HOTEL
BUILDING,
Pedder Street,
Sole Distributors for
HONGKONG, CHINA
AND MACAO.
**REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER
Co.**



Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [592]

**THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.,
LIMITED.**

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I. and Witkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 681, 2050, 2470.

NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. | **NO. 2 DOCK.** Docking Length 376 ft. | **NO. 3 DOCK.** Docking Length 281 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material
including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to
lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers,
tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses
and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,917 square yards, or 14 acres.
Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance under-
taken. Rates moderate.

Mooring Basin, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 a.m., on the 21st April, 1915.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract, thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an Incorporated Trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Colony.

J. O'HARA, Colonel, A.P.D.,
Treasury Chest Officer.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [528]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to the 10th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [527]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES" FROM MIDDLEBORO' LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 4th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915. [528]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORT.

THE above-mentioned vessel is expected to arrive on FRIDAY, 23rd April, at 10 p.m.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo involving discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 24th April, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if not landed 30th April, at Noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on MONDAY, 26th April, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 7th May, otherwise they will not be recognized.

H. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong 20th April, 1915. [518]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING

of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 21st April, 1915, commencing at 3.45 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong 10th April, 1915. [519]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., when the following Resolution will be put and if carried will hereafter form one of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations:

"That Clause III of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce be altered as from January 1st, 1915, to read:

All Mercantile Firms, and persons engaged or interested in the trade of Hongkong or China, shall be eligible for admission as Members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of \$50 for Firms, and \$25 for single individuals for the current year of their election, and shall annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [505]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [484]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915. [485]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 24, George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 30th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., Ltd.,
W. G. DABBY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1915. [494]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 12739/12746 and 35553/35559 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS and JOHN BARHAM CARLISLE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915. [426]

THE TEBONG RUBBER AND TAPIOCA ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1915, at 4 p.m. at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 25th May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. WATTS & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers.

[520]

THE TEBONG RUBBER AND TAPIOCA ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE TEBONG RUBBER AND TAPIOCA ESTATE, LIMITED, will be held at 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on the 28th day of May, 1915, at 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of (1) considering and if thought fit approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting and in the event of the approval thereof with or without modifications (2) considering and if thought fit passing a Resolution which will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, to the effect:

"THAT the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman, thereof, be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for that to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the proposed new Articles may be seen at the Company's Head Office.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on the 11th day of June, 1915, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of May, to the Twenty-Eighth day of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1915.

By Order of the Directors, J. A. WATTS & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers.

[521]

TO LET.

HOUSES IN CLIFTON GARDENS.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Members Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Pysa, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 4, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.
Rent \$125.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [508]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN RECOGNITION.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
AERATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [383]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., No. 249, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. PARANBY, No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 109, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARFORD."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
"PENNYHILL" in Garden Row, Kowloon.
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
2 and 3 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon.
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915. [289]

TO LET.

TO LET the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
No. 25, BELLILLO TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"EGGESFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms) from 1st May, 1915.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
"ROGATE," Anston Road, Kowloon.
"ELANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 2, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong 29th March, 1915. [42]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING and PALATABLE drink particularly suited for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.

PRICES—
\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE:—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DEY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

PRICES—
\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.
\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1915.

THE JAPANESE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THOSE who have followed closely the discussions in the Japanese Press during the past two months on the subject of the demands which are being made by Japan on the Chinese Government are in a position by this time to judge pretty accurately the end Japan has in view in formulating them. This end may be briefly described as the establishment of a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Far East; that is, the prevention of any further aggressions on China by the Western Powers. The argument for the policy seems to be somewhat as follows:—

"China is a weak country and unless immediate steps are taken to put the Government on a sound basis, it is likely to fall, whether territorially or financially, entirely into Western hands, with the result that Japan would have to face competitors which she is not yet prepared to meet. As there seems little chance of China defending herself, it is the duty of Japan, in her own interests, to take measures which will prevent China from squandering her resources. Naturally the present moment, when the base of one of the Western aggressors has passed into Japanese hands, is a very favourable one for carrying out this policy. If the Monroe Doctrine in the Americas is regarded as a piece of sound policy, why should not the strongest Power in the Far East not lay down a similar law? If it is not to the interests of the United States that any of the other Powers should make fresh territorial acquisitions either in the Northern or Southern Continent, then it is certainly not to the interest of Japan—which from an economic point of view is immeasurably the inferior of the United States—that any other Power should make fresh territorial acquisitions in China." There is the further argument that, in the case of China, the

acquisition of commercial privileges and the acquisition of territory are so closely connected that it is almost impossible to separate the one from the other. But this seems to us an entirely unconvincing argument while a Concert of Powers exists pledged to the preservation of China's independence and territorial integrity. The interesting point about the argument is that it is used against the Western Powers, and its application to Japan herself does not seem to be considered. Japan, of course, has taken a by no means unimportant part in the acquisition of Chinese territory and is apparently willing and eager to follow up her movements in this direction in the past by fresh acquisitions in the future. We suppose the reply to this would be that the Monroe Doctrine is not a self-denying ordinance, and if China consents to give away portions of her territory, on nominal leases, on the slightest pressure, it cannot be said that Japan is to blame for taking advantage of the opportunity—but Japan must be the only dog in the manger. There are, however, many well-wishers of Japan who regard her incursions on the continent of Asia with some misgiving. They are compared with the old incursions of England on the continent of Europe, more especially in France, incursions which, while impoverishing the island country, resulted finally in a complete loss of all the territory gained. To some extent it may be said that these incursions are due to the militarist tone of the Government in Japan. A recent Japanese writer has pointed out that Japan has really no use for her finely trained Army except in Korea and Manchuria; that in the case of a war, the real defence of the country would rest upon the Navy; the army would be useless for this purpose. To bring his point out plainer the writer supposes Japan to be at war with the United States. If the Japanese Navy were destroyed, Japan would be rendered quite impotent, since she would be unable to transport any troops, and although, as only a semi-industrial country, it would be difficult to starve her into submission, she would have the dissatisfaction of seeing her colonies attacked and probably captured and her ports bombarded without being able to make any use of her trained force. The Japanese Army is, in fact, a relic of feudal times, when owing to the dissensions among the clans, each feudal chief had to keep a large number of armed retainers. On the introduction of Western ideas, Japan saw countries like Germany and France with immense armies, and while hardly emerged from the visions of feudal times and still uncertain of the security of the new regime, she started to remodel her old army without asking herself for what purpose it was to be used. The answer came in the Sino-Japanese War, a war which, as Professor Chamberlain has pointed out, was mainly brought about by the military party being eager to test the weapon which they had remodelled. A use was thus found for the Army and the success which followed made it inevitable that further adventures would be sought in the same direction. The Army may thus be said to be the motive power leading to the incursions on the continent of Asia. What the final result will be it is difficult to foretell. If may safely be stated, however, that if ever Japan were to lose the command of the sea round her island home, she would run great danger of having all her new possessions torn from her. To try to combine the two roles of an island Empire and a continental Empire is a dangerous experiment. Britain was able to establish herself on the continent of Asia by reason of the weakness of the country invaded, but it has to be remembered that her command of the seas has never been seriously disputed for the last two hundred years, and that a leading factor in the present war was the challenge of Britain's naval supremacy made by Germany, a continental Power. These facts are certainly deserving of serious consideration, although on the other hand it has to be remembered that the circumstances are peculiar, and that Japan's hand was partly forced in her acquisition of Korea by the necessity of preventing the peninsula falling into the hands of those who might prove dangerous neighbours.

The Eastern and Australian S.S. Co.'s str. *Eastern*, arrived from Sydney yesterday. This is the *Eastern*'s first visit to Hongkong since October. In the meantime she has been engaged in the transport of troops between Australia and the former German possessions in the North-West Pacific. She brings a large number of passengers to Hongkong and resumes her voyage to Japan to-day. Captain F. Carter, R.A.N.R., is in command of the vessel.

The *Preanger Bode* reports that the German naval officer, Capt. Von Muller, who was interned at Bandoeng, made his escape on April 18th. He was allowed by the military authorities to reside at a hotel on parole, but asked to be released from parole and his request was under consideration when he escaped. The local civil authorities were quite unaware of Von Muller's interment, the whole matter being in the hands of the military, and it was not until two days afterwards that the police were notified of his escape. The latest description of Von Muller is: Tall, thin, dark-brown hair, bushy eyebrows, light eyes, small head, straight nose of medium size, thin lips, broad chin with mole on left side; before escape wore short hair and was clean shaven.

TOERANGIE RUBBER CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

A general meeting of the above-named Company was held at the offices of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, New Government Buildings, at noon yesterday at which were present Messrs. C. D. Wilkinson, A. R. Lowe, H. F. Hickman, A. Denison, E. J. Grist, W. C. Humphreys and H. Percy Smith.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, the liquidator, having shown the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, the following extraordinary resolution, proposed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, and seconded by Mr. A. Denison, was carried:—"That the accounts submitted to this meeting and showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, be received and adopted."

The following extraordinary resolution, proposed by Mr. E. J. Grist, seconded by Mr. H. F. Hickman, was carried:—"That the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator thereof, be handed over to the Toerangie (Sumatra) Rubber and Produce Estates Limited."

This was all the business.

TWO SALARIES FOR ONE DUTY.

VIEW OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

The following report of a discussion in the House of Commons on March 12th, will be read with interest:—

Mr. T. M. HEALEY, referring to the proposal of the Treasury to reduce by the amount of their service pay the salaries of £200 paid to members of Parliament who are officers in H.M. Forces, contended that such action would be illegal. If they were going to deduct the money they would require a Statute to do it.

Mr. MONTAGU, speaking for the Government, said that members of Parliament had been treated in the same way as Civil Servants. He agreed that the action which the Treasury had taken could not be pursued if the House of Commons did not approve.

Mr. HEALEY: You are tricking members behind their backs.

Mr. MONTAGU: We are trying to leave men in the position in which they were, but if the hon. member is a fair specimen of the view of the House we have apparently misinterpreted the wishes of members. If, he continued, hon. members left the matter permanently in the position that they wished to draw two salaries in full when they could only perform one duty, then they were using badly the Civil Servants, who were not allowed to draw two salaries when they were only doing one duty.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BOTH FRONTS.

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

VIVID BATTLE STORIES.

MORE SUBMARINE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

FISHERFOLK MURDERED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT BRITISH CAPTURE.

GERMAN CLOSE FORMATIONS MOWN DOWN.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the British captured an important hill near Zillebeke on the evening of the 17th inst., after a mine had been successfully exploded under the hill, killing many Germans.

The Germans made desperate efforts all day on the 18th to recapture the position, but were repulsed with very heavy losses. We are now consolidating the position.

LATER.

The Press Bureau states that the point captured was Hill 60, which is two miles to the south of Zillebeke and east of Ypres, and dominates the country to the north and north-west. Fifteen prisoners, including an officer, were captured when the mine exploded.

The enemy at day-break on the 18th heavily counter-attacked in close formation. Our machine-guns got well into them, and hundreds of German dead are lying in front of the position.

"SWINGING ROUND THE GERMAN RIGHT."

LONDON, April 20th.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in North France, describing the success near Zillebeke, says that the British mines were of exceptional strength, and part of the hill was blown entirely away. Several hundred Germans were destroyed, only human debris remaining. The village of Kemmel is famous for its 500-foot mountain—the only one in Flanders. Its seizure marks an important step in the task of swinging round the German right wing.

The fighting was as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle. The British advances reached a trenchless space, where they were exposed to a heavy fire while digging in. The action is still in progress, and the British advance has not been checked.

Eight hundred German prisoners have already been brought in, and everything points to the enemy's losses being greater than at Neuve Chapelle.

German aeroplanes have been most active in bombarding open towns, but they were carefully chased from the British lines; hence they were unable to learn the preparations for the attack.

The country where the British are fighting is most difficult, owing to the dense population, compelling the troops to fight in streets, houses, factories, and pits.

GERMANS ABANDON WAR MATERIAL.

PARIS, April 20th. 1.40 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—A German counter-attack early in the morning at Les Eparges was repulsed.

Our attacks on both banks of the Esch in the Vosges forced the enemy precipitately to evacuate Eselsbrücke, above Meterval, he abandoning much material.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

THRILLING STORY OF THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

LONDON, April 19th.

The *Times* publishes a description of the battle of Neuve Chapelle. Detailing the work of the various regiments it says:—The Lincoln and the Berkshire were the first off the mark. They were ordered to capture the first trenches. The 1st Rifle Brigade were the first to enter Neuve Chapelle. They met the Gurkhas on the outskirts. Not far from where they were fraternising, the Garhwals, the Scottish Rifles and the Middlesex were subjected to a terrible ordeal at the barbed wire entanglements. When the Garhwals left the trenches they were met by a fearful blast of fire. All the officers leading the companies were killed. The Battalion, losing direction, swung to the right and captured, after fierce fighting with the bayonet and the knife, a section of the trench. The Leicesters, who had gone through with a rush, came to the help of the Garhwals, throwing grenades into the crowded German trenches and driving the Germans into the open, where they were shot, bayoneted or knifed.

The Seaforth and the 3rd London Territorials executed a flank attack, charging splendidly, and filled the gap in the attacking line. Only 150 of the Scottish Rifles survived the slaughter at the barbed wire, where they were mowed down by machine-gun and rifle fire as they tore it with their hands in an effort to get through. The Middlesex on their right were brought up by wire and concealed themselves in a fold of the ground, thus escaping the artillery fire. Three times the Middlesex tried to rush, while the machine-guns were barking death. They reached the wire, leaving a lane of dead and dying 120 yards long. The men afterwards broke down and wept at the sight.

The survivors were forced to lie in the open until the artillery were formed in and reopened fire. They destroyed the wire and thus enabled the Middlesex to reach the objective, an orchard north-west of the village, where they found the Germans already in occupation.

The Worcesters, East Lancashires and the Sherwood Foresters followed up the attack, the Worcesters attacking the last German stronghold in an orchard north of Neuve Chapelle.

They chased the Germans in a muddy field like rats, pursuing them around trees with the bayonet.

The German counter-attack at dawn next morning was a ghastly business. The Bavarians advanced in column. A mounted officer in the midst of the non-coms. was seen driving them with a whip like cattle. The Bavarians met the fire of 21 machine-guns and melted. At one moment they were a shouting crowd, the next a writhing and convulsed pile of bodies.

Subsequently the Scots Guards, the Grenadiers, the Borderers and the Gordons assaulted Aubers ridge, using grenades and bayonets.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN BELGIUM. FURTHER FRENCH PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

PARIS, April 19th. 5.15 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* states:—The British carried 200 metres of German trenches in Belgium, near Zvartolen, and maintained and consolidated the ground won despite counter-attacks.

We have made an appreciable advance in Alsace, on both banks of the Esch, and have occupied a crest at Burgkorpfe, south-westward of Schillekerwasen, dominating the valley. We have also made noteworthy progress on the south bank, from the Schneppfueriet district, and have occupied notably a series of commanding heights. We also captured a section of mounted artillery and two quick-firers.

FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATOR A PRISONER.

PARIS, April 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—The aviator Garros was obliged to land at Ingelmunster, north of Courtrai, on Sunday evening, and was captured.

MORE TAUBES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, April 19th.

The Press Bureau says that two German aeroplanes were felled near Ypres yesterday. Since the 15th inst. the enemy has lost five aeroplanes in this area.

OFFICIAL BERLIN NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, April 19th.

A Berlin *communiqué* says:—The fight with the British continues in the Ypres district.

The aviator Garros was forced to land in Belgium and was captured.

The French are persistently attacking in the Voivre and in Alsace.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS.

AUSTRIANS PRIMED WITH DRINK.

PETROGRAD, April 19th.

A *communiqué* says:—

The enemy suffered great losses in re-attacking our positions at Telepotch on Sunday night. We counter-attacked, capturing an Austrian battalion, which surrendered en bloc and capturing the heights south-east of Polen. On Friday we captured 1,157 prisoners and on Saturday repulsed two attacks in the direction of Strij.

LATER.

The fighting around the villages Telepotch and Zuella was of the fiercest description. The Russians had well planned their operations, and captured the enemy's positions at the point of the bayonet. Throughout the whole of the next day the Austrians made desperate counter-attacks after counter-attacks. The Russians captured 1,600 prisoners and three quick-firers.

The attacks in the evening were of even greater intensity. There were hand-to-hand struggles along the line, but the enemy was everywhere repulsed.

The Russians at dawn re-attacked and advanced at some sections. Nevertheless, the Austrians refused to accept defeat and continued for another entire day counter-attacking against Telepotch.

The Russian observers affirm that the Austrians were well primed with drink. They were superior in numbers, yet they did not succeed in gaining a foot of ground.

Their attacks at nightfall were mainly directed against Zuella, where Russian machine-gun and rifle fire exacted a heavy toll. Then the Russians, with a most brilliant effort, stormed and captured Hill 992.

OPERATIONS IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

PETROGRAD, April 20th.

A *communiqué* says:—In the Caucasus cannonade and fusillade continue in the direction of the coast. The Russians, in the direction of Artvin, are successfully advancing southwards.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEIZURE OF THE "PAKLAT." ENERGETIC GERMAN PROTEST.

LONDON, April 20th.

A German Note, presented through the American Embassy, energetically protests against the seizure by the British authorities of the steamer *Paklat*, with women and children from Tsingtau, as being a serious violation of International law, because the vessel was entrusted with a humanitarian mission. Germany asks for a speedy release of the vessel.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Grey) replied that the effect of the removal of women and children would be to increase the power of resistance of the fortress, and he received the protest from the German Government with considerable astonishment. He recalls the torpedoing of the French refugee ship, the *Amiral Gauthier*, when no opportunity was given passengers to escape, and calls attention to the difference of treatment in the cases of the *Amiral Gauthier* and the *Paklat*.

The *Paklat* was taken and seized as prize by H.M.S. *Yarmouth* on the 21st August last off the Shantung Island, and was brought to the port of Hongkong. She was condemned at the Hongkong Prize Court on Thursday last.

MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS." RESCUE OF TORPEDOED TRAWLER'S CREW PREVENTED.

LONDON, April 19th.

A German submarine torpedoed the Grimsby trawler *Vanilla* in the North Sea. The trawler was almost shattered, and sank immediately. Another trawler which happened to be near by attempted to pick up the crew, but was attacked and compelled to take to flight.

LATER.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine sank the trawler *Vanilla* and drove off the trawler *Fermo* when she endeavoured to rescue the crew, all of whom perished.

"This is killing fisherfolk for no military purpose, and should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character within a week. A careful record is kept of these events."

[NAVAL SERVICE.]

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF SAROS.

PARIS, April 17th.

The British battleship *Majestic* has bombarded the Gadatene forts in the Gulf of Saros.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH TORPEDO-BOAT'S ESCAPADES.

LONDON, April 19th.

The *Times* correspondent at Chios says that the stranded Turkish torpedo-boat destroyer is the *Demirköprü*. She had seven Germans aboard, all being officers of the *Göcken*. They told the Governor that the vessel escaped the patrols and waited for an opportunity to attack troopships. They also assert that they torpedoed and damaged a French transport two days ago, and that they were chased for two days.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLISH AVIATOR UP THE RHINE.

LONDON, April 19th.

An English aviator bombed the station at Haltingen, destroying hundreds of yards of railway. He also flew up the Rhine in the direction of Mulhausen, escaping the fire of the forts.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND A DUTCH PROTEST.

AMSTERDAM, April 19th.

In reply to a Dutch protest Germany says that she has no intention of attacking Dutch vessels, but it was possible that owing to an unfortunate accident the *Ketawik* was torpedoed by a German submarine.

If this is proved by an inquiry, which will be instituted, Germany will not hesitate to apologise and offer full compensation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND INTERVENTION. CONVERSATIONS WITH AUSTRIA AND GERMANY BROKEN OFF.

PARIS, April 19th.

Rome telegrams confirm that Italy has broken off conversations with Austria and Germany.

The Austrian Ambassador has not appeared for the last forty days. He is living absolutely alone in Rome, his family and staff having left for Vienna.

It is stated that Greece and Serbia have renewed agreements for mutual defence against any aggression.

Rumania and Italy have refused Austria's request that foodstuffs destined for civilians in Austria-Hungary should be allowed to pass through their territories.

Seven waggons of iron, copper, antimony and sulphate which were consigned to Germany were seized at Como.

BRITISH HEROISM.

FIVE MORE V.C.'S.

LONDON, April 19th.

To-night's *London Gazette* announces the awards of five further Victoria Crosses, the recipients being:—

PRIVATE BARBER, of the 1st Grenadiers.

For, at Neuve Chapelle, running in advance of his company and throwing bombs. When the Company came up they found him quite alone, and the enemy surrendering on all sides.

LANCE-CORPORAL FULLER, of the 1st Grenadiers.

For, at Neuve Chapelle, preventing, without aid, fifty of the enemy escaping along a communication trench. He killed the leader with a bomb, and the remainder surrendered.

LIEUT. MARTIN, of the Royal Engineers.

At Spanbroekmolen, though wounded, he led six Grenadiers to the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for two and a half hours.

PRIVATE MAY, of the Cameronians. For, at La Pontille, endeavouring to rescue, under the heaviest fire, a wounded man, who was killed before he was able to be saved, and, on the same day, carrying a wounded officer, while exposed to a very severe fire, a distance of 300 yards into safety.

PRIVATE TOLLESTON, of the Cameron Highlanders.

At the Battle of the Aisne, despite a heavy fire, he carried a wounded officer to a place of greater safety. Although wounded, he struggled back to the firing line, and, when the Battalion retired, he returned to the officer and remained with him for three days till both were rescued.

FOOTBALL AND WAR.

LONDON, April 19th.

It is officially announced that there will be no cup nor league football next season unless the war is ended.

THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, April 18th.

Further particulars are to hand of the manner in which Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P., met his death.

The Welsh Fusiliers went to the trenches on the 10th inst. Mr. Gladstone, on the following Tuesday, was on the parapet endeavouring to locate a sniper when he was shot in the forehead.

LATEST BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 19th.

Killed: Sir Roland Corbet, B. F. Douglas, G. Staniland, H. M. Whitehead (East Surrey).

Died of wounds: A. Brickwood.

Wounded: Second-Lieut. R. Armstrong (Worcestershire), E. Dorrice-Smith, J. L. Drummond, G. J. Harvey, C. H. Hood, R. R. Jackson, E. R. Last (Liverpool), C. Melrose (Royal Scots), R. J. Milne, C. Snelling, S. Webster, F. Whitaker, B. Wroford.

Unofficially reported killed: C. Doshman.

THE LATE BARON REUTER.

LONDON, April 19th.

Baron Reuter's body was found in a summer-house. There was a letter on the table addressed to "the spirit of my dear wife, Edith."

The Baron and Baroness will be buried together at Reigate on Thursday.

The Baron's son is serving in Kitchener's Army. The Baron, since the death of his wife, had been extremely depressed. Yesterday he remained for two hours beside the coffin, and was heard weeping bitterly. Later, when the undertaker told him that the coffin had been screwed down, he sobbed aloud.

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S."

There was not so large an audience at the Theatre Royal last night as the merit of the play and its presentation deserved. "Diana of Dobson's" is a spirited young lady with a purpose, and that is to show the falseness of the standard by which Society gauges a man's worth (using the word "man" in a generic sense), considering rather that he has than what he is. In other words, it is the truth contained in Burns' poem, "A man's a man for a' that"—re-clothed in modern dress to which we all subscribe in theory and most of us reject in practice. Diana, the daughter of a country doctor, left without means, is obliged to work for her living in a drapery establishment, under miserable conditions. Suddenly she learns that a distant relative has left her £300, and she decides to live "one crowded hour of glorious life." Elegantly gowned and masquerading as a well-to-do young woman, she finds herself very much sought after by a lady afflicted with a nervous ailment, the Guardsman who labours under the impression that his relatives were thoughtfully provided by a beneficent Providence in order to supply him with the wherewithal to enjoy life. An attachment quickly springs up between the young couple, and when Diana is obliged to beat a hasty retreat because her money is exhausted she receives a proposal of marriage from the gallant nephew, who feels himself very ill-used when she unfolds the true position of affairs to him. A few home truths that find utterance on this occasion, however, penetrate the taxidermist's hide of his self-esteem, and as a consequence we see him in the final act, three months later, sleeping out on the Thames Embankment as the result of a sporting effort to earn his own living. While here, he encounters Diana, whose ability to support herself has been wrested from her by illness, and the Guardsman's views of his own value having been considerably modified by his experience, the end is all that one could desire.

Obviously, it is a play for one character, and Miss Godard, who took the title role, is to be cordially congratulated on the spirit with which she played the part, and the way in which she held the attention of the audience from first to last. As Captain the Hon. Victor Bretherton, Mr. Charles Howitt gave a very good sketch of the *jeune dame*, who owes his regeneration to the influence of a good woman.

To-night the Company plays the great Franco-British drama, "Under two flags."

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the general agents and consultants of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, will, after making full provision for all outstanding losses, declare a final dividend of \$4 per share in respect of the working account of the year 1913, and pass three lots to reserve, bringing the reserve fund up to two million dollars; further, they will declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the working account for the year 1914 and carry forward twenty lacs.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A DANGEROUS BOY.

A number of Chinese boys were playing in front of King's Buildings the other day when they were called upon by the Chinese watchman to go away. At this one of the boys promptly stabbed the man in the hand with a pen-knife. At the Magistrate's yesterday this youthful ruffian was ordered to receive ten strokes with the birch.

COCAINE AND CANDLES.

Inspector Lamont charged a Chinese at the Magistrate's yesterday with having in unlawful possession of 219 doses of cocaine, the cocaine being concealed in candle-packets. The case was remanded.

OPIMUM.

The master of a fishing junk was charged by Inspector Gordon with having in his possession 53 balls of opium and 120 tals of prepared opium. The man and his possessions were captured on board a junk at Wanchai. The case was remanded until tomorrow.

SHOCKING ASSAULT CASE.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Hazelrad, Paines Judge, Li Chik, Young Chai, and Chan Yut were charged with wounding a Chinese named Chan Yau, a district watchman at Sham sui-po, on March 23th. They all pleaded not guilty.

The following jurymen were empanelled:—Messrs. A. R. Allen (foreman), A. Baptista, A. J. Flinn, G. R. Edwards, J. M. Alves, W. Taylor, and A. R. Abbas.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted and explained that the case was a rather unusual one. The man injured was living in the village of Sham sui-po, and one evening a Chinese named Chan Yau came into the house in which he was and very severely injured him.

It appeared that the attack was due to a spirit of revenge which had been kindled for some time. A party of robbers they might not be, but he was not quite certain and he did not think he could tell them—had been carrying on depredations in the district. The injured man, who was a head district watchman, was sent to track down the robbers and with this view he went to Sham sui-po. He remained at a house there. One evening the men who committed the assault came in one at a time and eventually set upon him and injured him severely.

Evidence was called and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first and third prisoner, and a verdict of not guilty against the second. The first and third prisoners were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and twelve strokes with the birch.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

ONE OF THE GREATEST IN HISTORY.

From the pen of Mr. Will Irwin, a well-known American journalist, the *Daily Mail* has published an account of the battle of Ypres, which it is considered will live in history as the finest record of a battle which up to that time was the greatest in history.

Mr. Irwin writes:—A decisive action, perhaps the really decisive action of the war, indeed, the history runs a thread of confusion and obscurity of Armageddon, historians may call it the most vital battle in the annals of the island people. Not Creecy nor Blenheim nor Waterloo seems now more important. For it closed the last gap in the combined defensive-offensive operations of the Western Allies. It made impossible—short of an utter collapse of the Allied Armies—any further German move on Paris or any move to take the French in the rear. Most importantly to England, it sealed the road to Calais, that vital, critical port, within eyeright of the English coast. Further, more English troops were engaged here than in any previous battle of the Empire, more Germans than in the whole Franco-Prussian War—a hundred and twenty thousand English against six hundred thousand Germans. It seems, in its relation to the whole picture, like one of those brigades which won immortal glory in old wars by holding a crucial point on a battlefield.

The Germans had one more great assault on their programme. Ypres is the old historic capital of French Flanders; and the British observers noted a curious fact about the operations against Ypres. However heavy the German bombardment, the famous old Cloth Hall, the most beautiful building of its kind in Flanders, went unscathed by shells. It was saved, we know now, for a particular purpose. Kaiser Wilhelm himself was moving forward with a special force to a special assault which should finally and definitely break the Allied line at Ypres. To do this was to clear Flanders of the Allies; and then, as by custom he might, he intended to annex Belgium in the Cloth Hall of Ypres. He came with his own Prussian Guard; it was that guard which, on the 16th, led another terrible massed attack. It was no less vigorous than the attack of the 11th; but the English, reinforced now by the French, met it better. Again the dense masses poured in, again the very officers fired until their rifles grew too hot to hold. When that night, the strength of the German attack was spent, the better part of the Prussian Guard lay dead in a wood—lay, in some places, in ranks eight deep. The second and lesser climax was passed. A fortnight more, and the line from La Bassée to the sea had been locked as thoroughly as the line from Switzerland to La Bassée. It had cost England 200,000 men out of 1,200,000 engaged—a proportion of loss greater than any previous war ever knew. It had cost the French and Belgians 70,000. It probably cost the Germans 375,000. That is half a million in all. The American Civil War has been called the most terrible in modern history. In this one long battle Europe lost as many men as the North lost in the whole Civil War. Yet the real news—the news that the battle of Ypres was decisive, on the Western front, that it may rank with Waterloo and Blenheim for glory and for effect—that news is coming out only now, months after the event. In such strange times do we live!

GERMAN ORDER TO KILL THE WOUNDED.

CONFESSIONS BY DESERTERS.

Mr. Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the London *Daily Express*, writing from "On the Belgian frontier" on the 18th ult., says:—

Admissions that the German troops in Flanders have been ordered to kill the wounded prisoners who have been made by the British, and the brutal treatment by their officers.

The first deserter, Ferdinand Kähler, a brewer, is a reservist in the Crown Prince of Bavaria's army, and he declares that the Prince's order to kill the English had been freely carried out during the three months' fighting against the British at Ypres.

The second deserter, Richard Lorentz, twenty-one years old, a labourer, living at Brunsvick, was called to the colours on August 8, and joined the 808th Infantry Regiment of the 44th Division, 22nd Corps. He described the Bavarians as "swine," and otherwise spoke of them with the greatest contempt.

Kähler deserted because he was ill-fed and unable to stand the hardships.

"The damned English were always interfering with our meals," he said. "When they were not rushing our trenches and trying to lay out us, the artillery destroyed our field kitchens, and we were frequently hungry for days at a time."

Lorentz spent the first eight weeks of the campaign drilling in Brunsvick and Berlin, and was sent to Melle, near Ghent. When Antwerp fell his division participated in a three days' forced march trying to overtake and cut off the British 7th Division on the Yser.

They fought several actions en route, and finally were held up at Beers, north of Dixmude, which was practically the high-water mark of the invasion in that area. Lorentz declares that none of his regiment, which was composed largely of volunteers and some Landwehrmen, was able to shoot properly, and, although sent to attack the British trenches at Dixmude, they were unable to use the bayonet effectively. The invasions of Dixmude checked the troops' offensive, and thereafter the troops were constantly harassed by the British.

He declares that the regimental officers recalled from civilian life were markedly incompetent, and the standard of the troops, physically and professionally, was so low that staff officers sent to inspect them said, "They are only good as cannon food." This remark was freely circulated, and caused great bitterness and resentment in the ranks.

On one occasion during a night attack against the British south of Dixmude the orders were so mixed that the 20th Regiment found themselves under the fire of the 20th from 4 a.m. until day-break, despite repeated shouts from the men of the 20th, who were lying in an exposed position. The great attack was never made.

Lorentz adds:—

"On more than one occasion our regiment found itself under the fire of our artillery as well as that of the enemy, while periods of so-called rest from the trenches have been devoted to drilling, frequently under shrapnel, which was supposed to stiffen our morale."

THE DECISIVE HOUR FOR ITALY.

NEED TO BE PREPARED.

Rome, March 15.

The *Giornale d'Italia* publishes a long and important article on the situation in Italy, to which a semi-official character is attributed. It says:—

The seven months of neutrality have not been wasted for Italy, as not only have her own interests not been compromised, but she has acquired a greater political and military force. Since the beginning of the war Italy has loyally declared her neutrality until her own interests were in question, though intending to exclude any renunciation or any tie, proclaiming her complete liberty of action.

This neutrality has been maintained in spite of foreign flatteries and pressure and internal agitations. All have slowly recognized Italy's right to have the fullest liberty of action against anyone, and the strange foreign countries abandoned the strange idea that they would be able to enlist Italy in the name of sentiment, like a romantic knight errant, or in aid of Great Powers aspiring to the dominion of the world.

Now is the beginning of the second phase of the war, which will probably be decisive. Italy has a frontier problem which for 50 years has oppressed her like a yoke, due to the unfortunate war of 1859, which forced Italy, when she took the Venetian provinces, to accept a limit which for 50 years has been a threat. Now that the configuration of Europe, and perhaps of a great part of the world, is about to be decided, we must and will obtain by every means a frontier which politically and from a military point of view is not absurd and a danger. This independently from the ideal patrimony which we must defend at any cost.

An anti-Italian policy in the Italian provinces within her borders was Austria's fatal mistake, which cannot and must not continue. Those Italians must be saved from destruction. Besides, a nation of 37 million inhabitants, almost entirely on the sea, and a great exporter of men and constantly developing in the agricultural, industrial, and commercial worlds, needs expansion beyond the seas, especially in the Mediterranean.

The journal adds:—

The above statement summarizes the great problems that Italy must face, if necessary, sacrificing blood and money, as the people must not cringe themselves in an idea that an easy understanding can be reached, nor in the illusion that a neutrality can be prolonged indefinitely, nor in the possibility of peaceful Mephistophelian or Machiavellian solutions, but must keep prepared for any event, since the hour that will make Italy greater, stronger, happier, is inevitably approaching.

GERMAN INTRIGUE DISCLOSED.

An attempt by Germany to send to Tripoli rifles of French make concealed in beer barrels, discovered in Venice, is causing general indignation here. The Germanophile are doing their best to soften the bad impression, declaring that the rifles are intended for Arabs in Egypt and Tunis, to be used in a rising against Great Britain and France. This, however, has not succeeded in placating the resentment against what is considered as a gross affront on the part of a country which, besides professing to regard herself as allied to Italy, is at the present moment making strenuous efforts to induce Italy to maintain her neutrality—a neutrality which Germany herself is violating by attempts at contraband traffic. Such attempts are daily discovered, and can be traced to the Central Empires. Thus only to-day 700 sacks of sulphur have been seized in Venice containing over 3 per cent. of copper, and therefore suitable for the manufacture of explosives. These sacks were confiscated.—*Reuter*.

"KARLSRUHE" MYSTERY.

HOW THE LONELY RAIDER SANK.

The *Ribe Stiftstidende*, a newspaper published at Ribe in Jutland, publishes the following story, which it says it has received from a sure source:—

The German cruiser *Karlsruhe* was sunk at the end of 1914 or the beginning of 1915 near the American coast. The crew were at sea one evening, when an explosion suddenly occurred, breaking the ship in two. One part sank immediately, with a large number of the crew.

"The other remained afloat for some time, so that from 150 to 200 were saved by a supply ship accompanying the cruiser. The steamer succeeded in returning to a German port with the survivors, who were ordered, under pain of severe punishment, not to say a word about the disaster."

The Exchange Copenhagen correspondent, telegraphing on the same subject, says:—

"I have to-night had a long-distance telephone conversation with Mr. Willenoes, the editor of the *Ribe Stiftstidende* and asked him to explain to me how he got the information regarding the *Karlsruhe*. He gave me perfectly acceptable reasons why it should be regarded as true. 'Mr. Willenoes, who preferred to speak to me in confidence, also explained how it was his paper did not state exactly when the *Karlsruhe* went down. His explanation seemed to me to be trustworthy."

The *Telegraph's* New York correspondent, quotes a story published there which states that the *Karlsruhe* is now lying high and dry, a total wreck, off Grenadines, of the Windward Islands. The story is told by a sea captain, who declares that he saw the German raider ashore, and upon close examination convinced himself that the *Karlsruhe* was either flung ashore by a storm or blown to pieces by an explosion. He says further that wreckage of the *Karlsruhe* is in the possession of the Grenada authorities."

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, a very lively discussion took place on the second reading of "An Ordinance to provide for the registration of dentists in Ceylon," certain of the unofficial members strongly urging the inclusion of a schedule limiting the charges which dentists might make for specific dental operations. The Hon. Mr. Ramenathan in particular waxed eloquent on the subject of the "repacity" of some Ceylon dentists.

GERMAN PLOT IN PERSIA.

TURKISH INVASION ENCOURAGED.

AN APPEAL TO INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India last month communicated to the London papers the following:—

Documentary evidence has reached his Majesty's Government proving conclusively that German consular officers in Persia, and the agents of the German firm of Wöckhaus have been engaged in intrigues with the object of facilitating the Turkish invasion of Persia and of raising the tribes against Great Britain, thus flagrantly violating Persian neutrality. For example, not only were the agents of Messrs. Wöckhaus at Ahwaz and Mohammerah found to be in direct communication with Turkish troops, but an elaborate plot has been discovered of which Afghanistan, the frontier, and the Indian Army are the objective. Herr Wöckhaus, who was formerly German Consul at Bushire, and has recently been appointed German Consul at Shiraz (where Germany has no commercial interests and has not hitherto had a Consul), was the prime mover in this.

It is now known that he was at Cairo shortly before the war, and in Constantinople when war broke out. Accompanied by four other Germans and four Indians who were sent from Berlin to join him at Constantinople, he made his way to the Persian frontier, and thence to Shiraz. Among his effects was a box containing several thousand violently inflammatory pamphlets in the English, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, and Sikh languages, addressed to the Indian Army, calling on them to take the opportunity to throw off the hated yoke and rise and kill their officers. A long appeal to Muslim soldiers in India was also found, urging them to join in *jihad*. This person is now at Shiraz awaiting instructions from the German Legation at Teheran.

Not less discreditable is a correspondence which has come into our possession between the German Legation and the Consul at Bushire. Some time ago a large consignment of arms and ammunition arrived at that port, and was hurriedly and secretly conveyed up-country by the Swedish officers of gendarmes. The following telegrams were exchanged:—

From German Legation to German Consul, Bushire:—

Thanks for news regarding arms. Please henceforth do not manifest any further interest. Weapons will be fetched away for our secret object.

From German Consul to German Legation:—

Weapons were fetched away some days ago by Swedish officer. My promotion of this affair has remained inconspicuous throughout.

Light is thrown upon the "secret object" by the following facts. The German Consul had been in communication with the Persian Sheikh Rais Ali of Dilwar, a coast town some miles to the south of Bushire, regarding a proposed attack on the latter place which Rais Ali was apparently anxious to begin at once. The German Legation telegraphed as follows on February 10th:—

Reference telegram No. 23, dated Teheran, 1st instant, regarding undesirability of immediate action by Rais Ali, and the absolute futility of independent action. Please hold him well in hand, and assure him confidently of a movement in the spring. If you really think him reliable and consider that circumstances are ripe for action there, would it be a good thing to make out a plan secretly with him which would be combined with an already arranged secret action led from here, and would at the same time win over all Persia? As soon as possible I will let you know secretly further on this matter.

LINKING UP THE WORLD BY TELEPHONE.

At a cost of £500,000 New York has been put into direct telephonic communication with San Francisco by the completion of the great transcontinental line, the length of which is over 3,000 miles. This is the longest overland line in the world, but it adds only an infinitesimal fraction to the total mileage of the telephone system of the United States, which contains within its borders more than 20,000,000 miles out of the world's total of 23,000,000 miles. Germany takes second place a long way behind, with 4,200,000 miles, and Great Britain comes third with 2,400,000 miles.

Now that the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are telephonically connected, American electricians are turning their attention to the problem of similarly linking up Europe and America, and Professor Pupin has overcome the financial difficulty involved in laying a special cable by inventing a method which dispenses with wires, and reduces the initial cost to a few thousand pounds.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE GIRLS AND SMOKING.

The Principal of Newnham has sent a printed letter to parents of present undergraduates asking them to take part in a referendum as to whether or not they approve of conceding the request of some undergraduates that the college rule forbidding smoking should be cancelled. On the side of those favouring the proposal it may be urged that one of the fiercest enemies of tobacco thought that if men were wise enough to smoke, women might follow their example as a measure of self-defence.

In his "Counterplate" James I. wrote:—

Herein is not only a grante vanity, but a great contempt of God's good gifts, that the sweetness of man's breath should be wilfully corrupted by this stinking smoke. Moreover, which is a great iniquity and against all humanity, the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce thereby his delicate, wholesome, and delicate-complexioned wife to that extremity, that either shee must also corrupt her sweet breath therewith, or else resolve to live in a perpetual stinking torment.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALABAMA, British str., 2,280, W. Daubay, 10th April—Chingwangtao 12th April, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.

AMHUI, British str., 1,355, G. W. Eedy, 10th April—Shanghai 8th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,230, Liddel, 13th April—Tientsin, Swatow 12th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,140, M. Oka, 17th April—Swatow 16th April, Ballast.—Ogden.

CHUNYUA, British str., 1,350, Finlason, 10th April—Manila 13th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNSHING, British str., 1,100, T. M. Meyrick, 7th April—Tientsin 31st March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 16th April—Shanghai 10th April, General.—Chinese.

CHUNSHING, British str., 1,418, C. J. Mattock, 10th April—Kokshang 11th April, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 898, S. Tokushige, 17th April—Haiphong 15th April, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 2,730, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DANICHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,932, J. Fukui, 18th April—Mitsui 10th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

DERWENT, British str., 1,582, J. Jenkins, 19th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice.—Chinese.

EASTERN, British str., 2,772, Carter, 19th April—Australia and Manila 17th April, General.—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

EIGEN, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 18th April—Daly 12th April, Bean and Bean oil.—Chinese.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,233, Hay, 15th April—Bangkok 3th April, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAKARAKI, American str., 1,711, J. Lemme, 13th April—Saigon 8th April, Rice.—Chinese.

HONG BEI, British str., 2,065, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General.—Chinese.

KUMAKU, British str., 4,200, F. Baetins, 18th April—Liverpool and Singapore 12th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KYLL, Norwegian str., 910, Hellesø, 15th April—Shanghai 10th April, General.—Chinese.

KWANGTAI, Chinese str., 1,350, Charters Stewart, 5th April—Shanghai 2nd April, General.—Chinese.

KUMAKU, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 10th April—Singapore 13th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KUNO PING, Chinese str., 1,742, Howie, 19th April—Shanghai 15th April, General.—Chinese.

LAISWA, British str., 2,225, Mooney, 16th April—Singapore 10th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MISU MARU, Japanese str., 1,509, S. Teutani, 9th April—Saigon 4th April, Rice.—Chinese.

MYOONMAR MARU, Japanese str., 1,728, K. Munakata, 16th April—Wakamatsu 8th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,401, K. Hashimoto, 18th April—San Francisco 20th March, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

ROBI, American str., 1,409, J. Miller, 18th April—Saigon 14th April, Rice.—Chinese.

SEIYU MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, S. Hirai, 17th April—Karatou 12th April, Horn and Oil.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SELU, Norwegian str., D. Hovbrander, 17th April—Bangkok 10th April, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

SUISANG, British str., 1,757, Simpson, 13th April—Wei-hai-wei 7th April, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,528, Hamata, 14th April—Manila 12th April, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,726, P. Itani, 14th April—Wakamatsu 8th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YINCHOW, British str., 1,121, Jones, 19th April—Shanghai 15th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 14th April—Bangkok 5th April, Rice.—Chinese.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3.45 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

TO-NIGHT.

8.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Under Two Flags."

8.15 p.m.—Albert Morrow at the Bijou Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

8.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"A Member of Tattersall's."

Friday, 23rd April.—

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Saturday, 24th April.—

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

Monday, 20th April.—

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Annual General Meeting in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

4.30 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce General Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

Friday, 30th April.—

Noon—China Tobacco Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 10th May.—

11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

ON RACE.

FOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1914. With Index. Price \$7.50. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915.

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* TIJLATAP	JAVA	2nd half of May.		

* Wireless Telegraphy. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates at all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1574.

THOS. COOK & SON. TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS. BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East: 15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOSHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED, FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sittings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application. CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA Capt. C. G. Smith, R.N.R.	Noon. 23rd Apr.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	D'light 24th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NORE Capt. D. Aubrey	10 A.M. 28th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA Capt. W. H. Sweny, R.N.R.	About 10th May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 21st Apr. Noon.
SAIGON	"KANSU"	On 22nd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 25th Apr. D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 27th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS—"CHINHUA"—"TAMING"—
and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra
State-rooms on Deck aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—"ANHUI"
and "CHENAN", and the S.S. "KANCHOW", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW"
and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 21st April, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A P C A R LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANTHIA" 5,182 tons, Captain Robertson will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 24th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted
with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 21st April, 1915.

AGENTS

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ALDENHAM	28th April.	On 13th May, 10 A.M. On 21st May, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
A State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WED'DAY, 21st April, at D'light.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 23rd April, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 27th April, at 1 P.M.

* This Steamer will not call at Swatow.

For SWATOW AND RETURN
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... SUNDAY, 25th April, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier),
or Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1915

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from
San Francisco by Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines
and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed'day, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NERA	On 21st April.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSFERRING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA,
(every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE
and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa
delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO
FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hameda	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the
Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"NIO MARU"	...	MONDAY, 26th Apr., at 7 A.M.
"JAVA MARU"	...	THURSDAY, 29th Apr., at 7 A.M.
FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 25th April, at Noon.
"DAIUN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 2nd May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED'DAY, 28th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

"DAIGI MARU" ... S. Tokushige ... WED'DAY, 21st Apr., at 10 A.M.

"KEIJO MARU," ... IMAIZUMI ... MONDAY, 26th APR., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for 1st
Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour
Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	21,000	FRIDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Toranaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU Capt. T. Hor	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	13,500	MONDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Hino	13,500	SATURDAY, 1st May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Katozumi	5,000	MONDAY, 28th April.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	FRIDAY, 23rd April.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	SATURDAY, 1st June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	SATURDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Trizawa	12,500	WED'DAY, 21st April, at 10 A.M.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
YASAKA MARU	21,000	Thurs., 23rd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	18th May
KITANO	16,000	30th May
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June
HIRANO	16,000	17th June
KATORI	20,000	1st July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
SADO MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 4th May
AWA	12,500	18th May
AKI	12,500	15th June
TAMBA	12,500	19th June
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	Thurs., 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Arrive	Connecting Steamer	Leave	Arrive
Yokohama	COLOMBO.	HAIR	from Colombo to	MARSEILLES and	London
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOREA	May 22
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALJOA	June 5
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL
of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive
in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

LONDON			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£55.
2nd Saloon	"B"	" " " "	£29.
	"A"	" " " "	£24.
	"B"	" " " "	£20.
MARSEILLES			
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£51.
2nd Saloon	"B"	" " " "	£25.
	"A"	" " " "	£22.
	"B"	" " " "	£18.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
	Y'ham	SHANGHAI	H'kong	SPONG	M'elles	LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 28	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £46 Single; 2nd Saloon £23 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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